

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.)

SEASONABLE GOODS. Just to hand.

Plain Coloured and Striped LITTLE SOCKS.

Natural Cashmere, Coloured Cashmere, and Fay Shipped CASHMERE SOCKS.

Babington, Gause, and Summer MERINO VESTS.

WASHING SQUARES AND TIES.

BATH BLANKETS, BATH GOWNS, BATH BRUSHES.

BATHING DRAWERS & COSTUMES.

CILBERT'S PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

(The only remedy for prickly heat.)

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

11, Hongkong, 1st August, 1890.

AT APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY.

is complete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the art.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Chlorine capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are in a position to compete in quality with the best English Manufacturers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOTTLES OF "SODAS".

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore. *Order of Retail Charge*—to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the delivery side.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For Coast Ports, Water, and Freight, and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Wonderful Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

LITHIA WATER.

SALTZELER WATER.

SARSAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty, or grubby, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

23-19

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12th, 1890.

At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board a discussion was raised as to the powers of the Board in the case of vessels arriving in the harbour from infected ports. Mr. Edwards thought the Board had power to make by-laws on the subject, and Mr. Francis in reply stated that it could do so only after a proclamation issued by the Governor. The sections of the Ordinance bearing upon the subject are those contained in Part II. Section 31 provides that whenever any part of the Colony appears to be threatened with, or is affected by, any formidable epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may, by Proclamation, direct that the provisions contained in sections 32 to 37 shall be put in force. Section 32 provides that after the issuing of any such proclamation as aforesaid, and while the same continues in force, the Board may issue by-laws. Section 33 specifies the subjects for which such by-laws may make provision, and the remaining sections provide for the enforcement of the by-laws. It will be admitted, we think, that the arrival of a vessel from Nagasaki, where cholera is at present prevalent, as it is in fact almost every year at the same season, would be a very inadequate ground for the issuing of a proclamation declaring the Colony threatened with a "formidable epidemic." The Colony appears to be sufficiently protected against the introduction of disease from outside by the provisions of Ordinance 9 of 1883, which provides that the Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for maintaining and enforcing an effective quarantine in the ports and waters of the Colony, and for the setting aside of suitable places for quarantine stations, and providing for the detention and exclusion in such places of persons arriving on board vessels subjected to quarantine. What the Sanitary Board would propose to do if these powers were vested in it, instead of in the Governor in Council, we do not know, but if the members feel the matter is one urgently requiring their attention we might have doubt as to the recommendations they might make; but the Government would receive very careful consideration. The helplessness of the Sanitary Board in a theme which seems to possess a fascination for Mr. Francis, who frequently descends on it, sometimes with more vigour than reason: In all matters where the Board cannot take action directly it has the power of making recommendations to the Government, and the Government would incur a very serious responsibility if without good reason it disregarded such recommendations. If the Board thinks it necessary to make any recommendation to the Government touching the introduction of disease by shipping, we trust it will not be in the direction of an application of the exploded theory of quarantine. Disinfection of the ship and the clothing and baggage of passengers and the segregation of persons actually suffering from infectious disease are prudent and necessary precautions, but to keep large numbers of healthy persons in quarantine for long periods, more calculated to induce disease than to act as a safeguard against it. As to infectious disease in the Colony itself, the powers and duties of the Board and its officers seem to be fairly clear. By section 18 of the Ordinance, sub-section 24, the Board is empowered to make by-laws for the compulsory reporting of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, and by section 29 it is provided that where any person is suffering from smallpox or other contagious or infectious disease, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a tenement occupied by more than one family, or is on board any ship or vessel, a Magistrate may, on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon or any other duly qualified medical practitioner, order the removal of such person to such suitable hospital or other place as may be provided for the purpose. The Board has not yet exercised its power to make by-laws for the compulsory reporting of contagious or infectious disease, and on a case of death from typhus appearing in the last mortality returns, no particulars were known regarding it. There would no doubt be some difficulty in applying to the Chinese by-laws of the kind in force in many large towns at home, seeing that they are not usually attended in illness by qualified practitioners, but still by-laws might be made and enforced as far as possible. In the case of typhus already alluded to the deceased person was a European, who was presumably attended by a registered medical man. As to the Board's not having an ambulance for the removal of a patient, nor even ten cents to pay for a chair—a point made by Mr. Francis in the course of the discussion on Friday—since it is a Magistrate who is to order the removal of the patient, it would be reasonable to expect the expenses would be paid by the owner of the patient, or by the Police; but if it is deemed desirable the Board should have funds for such a purpose there is no reason why it should not in the annual estimates for the amount it considers necessary. Mr. Francis said on Friday that "he was sorry to have the appearance of throwing cold water on any thing the Board proposed to do, but the object was to have the difficulties under which they laboured done away with; it was no good their making by-laws when they had no machinery to carry them out." It seems to us, however, that the learned gentleman is given to over-rating the difficulties very considerably, and that he would place the Board in the position of the bad workman who quarrels with his tools. So do good work with the old tools, need be no impediment to the obtaining of new tools in order that the work may be done still better.

There will be a game of Polo at Canvey Bay at 5.15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

There were 1,280 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week of whom 140 were Europeans.

Yesterday at the Supreme Court, Mr. H. C. Brundish was admitted to practice as a barrister at the bar of the Supreme Court, Hongkong.

The Scottish Oriental steamer *Manila* has been chartered by the Canadian Pacific Company and is advertised to leave for Vancouver on the 21st inst.The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the U.S.S. Co's steamer *Agassiz* from Liverpool, left Singapore on Sunday for this port.

The painter, Ts. Chang, who fell from the lift of the Canamagh Buildings on Saturday morning breaking both legs, died at the Tung Wah Hospital about 5 p.m. on Sunday.

At the Police Court, yesterday morning, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Chung Sing was charged with returning from banishment. He was arrested early yesterday morning by a Chinese constable and it was proved that he had been banished for five years in 1887. His Worship sentenced the defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

The Band of the 91st A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture, "The Rose Tree." Fairbank.

Cello, "The Rose Tree." Fairbank.

Violoncello, "The Rose Tree." Fairbank.

Piano, "The Rose Tree." Fairbank.

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The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for India in Council stating that various complaints have been made by members of the Chamber engaged in trade with the great Asiatic markets, respecting the extremely heavy rate now charged for telegraphic messages to India, China, and other parts of the East. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce states that they are convinced of the oppressiveness of the present charges, and are strongly of opinion that, in the interests of British Eastern trade, it is important that such a rate should be reduced to a moderate and equitable one. The Chamber is charged with exceeding one shilling per word between India and England, or one-fourth of the rate now levied.

SUPREME COURT.

11th August.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. FREDERICK CLARKE, JUDGE IN CHIEF.

IN RE BRUNNEN (ASBURY).

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Wilkinson applied for the petitioner to be adjudicated a bankrupt.

He applied on the ground that he was unable to meet his engagements.

The liabilities amounted to \$2,045.34, and the assets to \$3,687.72.

It was proved that the petitioner had received \$1,000 and was paid up at \$1,000, clothing \$50 and sundries \$68.50.

Mr. Wilkinson asked for judgment for judgment with provision.

His Lordship said that he was very much obliged to the petitioner.

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NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE
CARGO in the Wreck of the "YANG-
TSZE," having been sold by Auction at Shang-
hai, for the 1510 Shippers of Cargo by her, are
hereby requested to send to the Undersigned
Particulars of their goods and value thereof, in
Order that the said proceeds may be divided
amongst the said parties in due proportion.
If not received on or before the 15th inst, the
Statement will be made up as far possible from

the particulars then in hand, and the proceeds distributed accordingly.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1890. 11793

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY.
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the
Daily Press O'Moo-Hongkong.
 For comprehensiveness and practical service
 this Work stands unrivalled. All the new
 words which the Chinese have of late years been
 compelled to coin to express the numerous ob-
 jects in machinery, photography, telegraphy,
 and in science generally, which the rapid advance
 of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are

here given in *actos*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explicated, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Paoi pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English types correspond to the shape of body, thereby affording a great economy of space, achieving a closeness not previously attained, and thus dealing with those vast margins and vast spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following facts are submitted for consideration:—

Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 English and Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 500,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 800,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be of invaluable occasional use.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

4 Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO. Price, \$20.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON:

TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

HONGKONG:

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Sudney*, with the French
mail of the 11th July, left Saigon at 8 p. m. on
the 9th and is due on the 12th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The O. & O. steamer *Gastie*, with the Ame-
rican mail to the 19th ult. left Yokohama on
the 7th and is due on the 13th inst.

The P. & M. steamer *Hina*, with the American
mail left San Francisco via Victoria, B.C. and
Japan for this port on the 21st July.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. steamer *Dixie*, left Vancouver
for Japan and Hongkong on the 23rd July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The steamer *Thordale* left Singapore on the 5th and is due on the 11th inst.
The Union Line steamer *Tetartos* left Singapore on the 5th, and is due on or about the 11th inst.
The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *M. duca* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 8th and is due on the 12th inst.
The D. D. R. steamer *Niebo* left Singapore

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1890, relevant to date, will be found in the *Chronicle and Directory* for 1890. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, on *Pan Heng*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Shanghai, P'oo Yehsu, to-day, the 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Hongkong and Pakhoi, on *Pan Frein*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

the 12th inst., at 5.00 P. M.—
 For Saigon.—Per *Malabar*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 5.00 P. M.
 For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng*, to-day, the 12th inst., at 5.00 P. M.
 On Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2.00 P. M.—
 For Amoy, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Vancouver, and San Francisco.—Per *Suisun*, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 10.30 A. M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Krinahid*, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 11.30 A. M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Citadel*, on Friday, the 22nd inst., at 0.30 P. M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PAQUEET.
 The French Contract Mail, *Malabar*, will be to leave for HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseille; to Saigon, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 5.00 P. M.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet *Oriental* will

be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, viz: *Bombay*; the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Gold, or Jewellery, where Registration has not been obtained.

been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Rio de Janeiro will be despatched on **FRIDAY**, the 22nd instant; with Mails for Japan, San Francisco—the United States—Canada, Honolulu—Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
0.30 P.M. for Japan, San Francisco, &c.
0.30 P.M. for Canada, Honolulu, &c.
0.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet until Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for United States Mails containing Bank Notes, Coins, or Jewellery, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

